The Weekly Louisianian.

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THE ADVOCATE OF THE RIGHTS OF MAN.

VOLUME 8. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, NOV. 29, 1879. NUMBER 53.

GREAT JACKSON ROUTE—NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO RAILROAD LINES.

DOUBLE DAILY THROUGH TRAINS.

On and after Sept. 22, 1879, Tains will depart and arrive as follows, srom Caliope street depot:

DEPART.

Express No. 1..... 5:15 p. m.
Mixed No. 3..... 7:00 a. m.

ARRIVE.

Express No. 2..... 7:40 a. m.
Mixed No. 4..... 7:36 p. m.
No. 1 and 2 run daily, 3 and 4 daily, except Sunday.

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To Philadelphia	35 00
To Baltimore	34 00
To Washington	34 10
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To Buffalo	32 00
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WASHINGTON.

UNVEILING THE THOMAS STATUE.

BRILLIANT AND MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY.

THANKSGIVING AND PRAYING GENERALLY.

"ADVOCATE" AND "ARGUS" ON VINDEX.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
November, 22, 1879.

MY DEAR K:—

The past week was pretty effectually possessed as to Washington, by the Army of the Cumberland, for the ceremonies attend nt upon the dedication of the Thomas Equestrian Statue, which at this writing stands in the magnificent 14th Street Circle, man and horse alike apparently looking intently South across the waters of the Potomac as though "sniffing the battle from afar."

The city was fairly visited from without on the occasion, yet not so largely as was generally expected. The wide spread storm centre of the first part of the week perhaps operated against it to some extent as also the absence of Grant, and the expected Hanlan-Courtney boat race. Nevertheless the affair was in every respect a proud success. As perfect in every detail of its management as human foresight and thought could make it.

The procession on Wednesday was one of the first displays ever witnessed in this city, in its entire make up and handling. The weather turned bleak the preceding day, suggesting recollections of that memorable 4th of March when Grant was inaugurated as his own successor.

Away from the line of March, the city looked as though its inhabitants had fled from pestilence by the time set for the movement of the parade, while the splendid Pennsylvania Avenue was so packed from house line to car-track between the Capitol gate and the White House as to make it difficult for passengers. The display of decorations was not profuse but quite general, and in good taste. Every window along the line of march was of course occupied, and along with, and after the procession followed the thousands on thousands of spectators. The scene after the assembly at the circle and the unveiling of the statue was magnificent in the extreme. In the centre the splendid rider and horse upon its high pedestal towering above the throng, immediately surrounding it the throng of invited guests, the gay and brilliant uniforms of the soldiery, and the ladies, dresses relieving the prevailing sombre hues in which the average man arrays himself for all festive occasions. Overhead banners and streamers flying, here and there bronze and black "dogs of war" poked their cold noses through the masses of color, while the cold gleam of bayonets pierced the air in every direction; outside and around impenetrable masses of humanity, stood packed and wedged, on the sidewalk, street, doorstep, wall, and rose in billows on the terraces of "highland place." The irrepressible small boy occupied tree, railing, and house top, wagon wheel and lamp post with utter disregard for everything save a coign of vantage for himself, while the deep hum of the assembled multitude, the clash of music and the barking of cannon helped to make up a scene never to be forgotten.

Of the speeches made and by whom, and all that part of the entertainment for the ear, mind, and heart, the telegraph and papers have carried all details, so I will not pause to comment thereon.

The illumination and fireworks of the night were excellent, and in spite of the bitter cold, the Avenue and "White lot" were thronged. The big tent put up for the evening exercises was only less cold than the Inauguration Ball Building on the 4th of March before referred to. The next night it had to be abandoned, and the promenade concert and ball adjourned to the Rotunda and Statuary Hall at the Capitol.

To sum up, the whole affair was a magnificent tribute to a magnificent man, in spite of the suggestion of an "Irish wake" arising from closing the commemorative services with a dance. Many Baltimoreans came down to "see the show," of course. One conspicuous matter was the absence of all military representation except from the immediately adjoining States of Maryland and Virginia and such "regulars" as were ordered on for the occasion. Under the circumstances it could not but attract notice and comment.

Of social matters, I think of nothing, since my last, to make mention of at present.

I notice that my co-laborer "Vindex" has got himself up as a sort of triangular target in consequence of some of his "criticisms" or "comments" or "comparisons" anent the "Argus" and "Advocate." The "Argus" opened with a Columbiad. The Advocate went in with the crack of the rifle, and in the issue of this date I see "Ajax" has stopped defying the lightning long enough to put in a "feeler."

Considering the weather it is the liveliest nest of hornets I have seen this year.

Our specialities now on the immediate card are the dedication of St. Luke's Church Thanksgiving morning. An oyster supper by the "Beer Baptisses" Thanksgiving night. Brother Layton's Union Concert for the Union Bethelites, the opening of Pinafore on the 1st of December, and brother Foskey's concert for the "Nineteen Baptisses" on the 8th of December, somewhere in and among the assembly of Congress may be expected, but that is a small matter.

What have you done with our Chester? He has not dropped in on us for more as three months. Ta-ta! "With the Old Guard,"

Inquiringly,

MARBA.

P. S.—I have not heard this week to whom our friend "Leedie" is engaged, but I will keep you posted when I catch up with the rumors.

New York votes next Tuesday. All parties are confident of election, for which reason, somebody is likely to get fooled. The handwriting of events points to a Republican boom, which will be announced by by our big gun on the first page.—Louisianian.

Let your gun boom. New York is safe, and we wait with anxiety to hear from Louisiana. Do not let your Beattie and Kennedy get beaten.—Western Echo.

Yes, New York is safe, but she had people from all parts of the country to help make her so. Send us just one half of the agencies employed in your State, brother Echo, and we will guarantee that Beattie and Kennedy will not be beaten.

CHICAGO.

A SERIES OF BOOMS.

PAINFUL SILENCE.

Colored Churches, Notes, Etc.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22, 1879.

EDITOR LOUISIANIAN:

It has been several weeks since we wrote our last, but as apologies consume space, we will proceed to give you briefly what has come under our observation within the last fortnight.

Chicago has had her boom, in fact a series of booms and in the language of the Bo'swain of "Pinafore," "'Tis greatly to her credit."

Our recent elections were a complete loyal victory—a Waterloo to our Democracy hereabouts, and then to ratify the aforesaid victory, the city proceeds to receive our most distinguished citizen and ex-soldier, Gen. Grant, in a manner greatly becoming to her dignity as the metropolis of the northwest. For it has been conceded by all, both boomers and anti-boomers, likewise by the General himself that he has not received any greater honors either in the shape of a public or private demonstration than that which he had received at the hands of his fellow-soldiers and citizens here on the 12-19th inst. And we may safely assert the fact that no other man living has received such universal ovations, coming as it does from the united hospitality of all parties without the least reference whatever to political sentiments or differences, but simply to tender him the honor justly due him as a hero among heroes by those who fought, bled and died for the preservation of this Nation. (We use the big N at his request).

And now having received the General in such pomp and *eclat*, speculations become rife as to what effect it will have upon the Presidential question. We lament that his "painful silence" makes the subject a very delicate one indeed and the Lord and Jim Blaine only knows who or where the "dark horse" is. But as it is not for us to answer this question we will suppose from the general outlook, and from conversations had with many who ought to know, that if the National Committee should decide to select Chicago for the place of their convention that without a doubt our sphinx-like hero would be the first choice. Albeit there is a division of opinion here even among several of our stalwarts as regards the certainty of his nomination. And many Democrats are urging on the idea of having him "shelved" upon a salary of $25,000 per annum as a pension, or to accept the Presidency of the Union Pacific (Tom Scott's) railroad, etc. All these speculations tend to make it very interesting for those who are watching the "straws" in political circles.

By the way we give you one "straw" sent to the editor of the *Times*, by an enthusiast a few days ago:

MARSHALL, ILL., 17, 1879.

Grant and Blaine 500 majority in Clark county, Illinois.

A. SOLIER.

We desire to speak a little more in detail of the reception given on the occasion of the General's visit and also the anniversary exercises of the society of the army of the Tennessee. Our space being so limited we have simply to confine it to an item. We do not believe a more striking and complete picture could have been presented to an audience of patriotic citizens than that which we beheld at Haverly Theatre on the evening of the anniversary of the above named society, comprising as it did a galaxy of war history, theology and wit, in the following well known characters:

Gen. Sheridan, Gen. Schofield, Gen. Pope, Gen. Burnside, ex-Gov. Oglesby, ex-Minister Washburne, Bob Ingersoll, Rev. Dr. Thomas, "Mark Twain" (Sam'l L. Clemens), and last but not least those two whose names are engraved in the hearts of nearly if not every loyal American, Generals Sherman and Ulysses S. Grant, while above their heads is perched that old war eagle, "Old Abe," gazing complacently on this distinguished gathering and seeming to say "this is my boom as well as yours, Ulysses." While in the back-ground of this national galaxy we see in realistic portraiture Vicksburg and Appomattox, before and after their "unpleasantness." Thus it was presented to us when the grand orchestra struck a *pot pourri* of patriotic strains that thrilled the heart of every guest present. Aside from this our colored citizens, though unable to tender a formal reception, yet they were not derelict in showing themselves as advantageously as they could under the circumstances, and in the long line of nearly 4,000 men, there was not an organization which did itself more credit than Maj. S. W. Scott's command, the 16th Battalion, and the two principal benevolent societies, the Brothers of Union and United Fellows, with Capt. Henderson's silver cornet band (colored).

Gen. Grant left for Galena, his old home, on the 19th. Will come to Chicago on or about the 6th proximo, and from thence will go to Louisville and then to the White House at—but we hesitate.

Our colored churches here have been very much embarrassed financially but are now apparently in a prosperous condition. Bishop McLaren, of the P. E. Church of this diocese, has just organized a colored Episcopal church, and it being the only one we believe in the entire north-west, bids fair to become a success.

The Ivy Musical Club has just been organized. It is composed of the best colored musical talent of the city and is officered as follows:

D. B. Rayton, President; Barckley McGhee, Vice-President; Sarah Cooper, Secretary, and Medora Crumwell, Treasurer; Mrs. Powell, Musical Director. There is a chorus of nearly forty, and prominent among the instrumentalists is Miss Celestine Brown, late of the Hyers Sisters Combination. The club is expected to make its first bow on or about the holidays.

E. C. Dawson, a young man who has made himself conspicuous in both political and social circles here has been getting himself in the toils by impersonating the Lothario. Having absconded with Mr. M. B. Brown's wife, while Brown, who is a railroad porter, was absented from the city, they were not quite settled in their domicile which unfortunately was only in a remote part of the city, before the aforesaid Mr. Brown, with Constable John Grant, sought and found the despoiler of his happiness, and proceeded at once to settle the matter pugilistically, and succeeded admirably. After languishing in jail Dawson has been bailed, and in all probability is free again, but is no doubt a much wiser man. He claimed in the recent local election that he would bring 1,000 colored Democratic voters to the polls. Ten was the maximum.

Messrs. F. L. Barnett and Chas. Morris have branched from our public high schools to the Union Law College, and from thence to practical barresters. We also have several young and competent colored men employed in the post-office who are filling their respective positions with credit.

There is a rumor, and we hope it true, that the former editor, Mr. F. L. Barnett, and others, will resurrect the *Conservator*, which served so faithfully as the organ of the colored people in this city prior to the retirement of Messrs. Barnett and Henderson. Its last managers were Messrs. Johnson and Hogeland.

WESLEY.

Meeting of the National Committee.

The Republican National Committee has been called to meet at Washington Dec. 17, more for the purpose, as we understand it, of perfecting its organization and filling the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Chandler, than for fixing upon the time and place of the next National Convention. We learn from Gov. Jewell, who is the member for this State, that he had an interview with Mr. Chandler in September last on this subject. Mr. Chandler stated that though there had been several resignations, including Secretary McCormick, none had been accepted except that of Gen. Noyes, who resigned when he accepted the French mission. Mr. McCormick resigned when he was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, but his resignation was not accepted.

The conclusion reached was that all should be considered members except Gen. Noyes, and that a meeting should be called of the Committee in January or February. Meantime, Mr. Chandler said he would correspond with the members from the different States as to what accommodations could be offered in their respective localities. Mr. Chandler said he hoped the time would soon come when we could properly hold a Republican convention on Southern soil, but he thought that under the present circumstances, it would not be fair to ask our friends to go to Richmond or Nashville, inasmuch as we could expect no electoral votes from that section. He expected full delegations from all the Southern States, and expressed confidence that after another four years we could carry Southern States, as he anticipated that the next administration would be a vigorous Republican one, and that it would assist the Southern Republican vote to organize and protect it afterwards.—Hartford Times.

ONWARD AND UPWARD.—Thus slowly but surely our race is advancing. Colored newspapers are multiplying, numbering now about forty. Colored preachers are growing in intelligence, colored schools are steadily increasing in number and in grade, and those who till the ground, or serve in any capacity are fast learning that a man must live by the sweat of his brow. Though yet far behind as a people, and in great need, still we have reason to thank God for what we may attain unto by faith, prayer, industry and eternal vigilance.—National Monitor.

Col. Robert G. Ingersoll is a popular man. About one thousand persons called on him Sunday while he was at the Grand Hotel. The Sentinel says: Mrs. Ingersoll has the presence of a queen, and is vivacious and hospitable in manner, placing the casual caller at ease. She is a native of Illinois, having the distinction of being born, married and giving birth to her first child in the same house. Their daughter (the first born) is now "sweet sixteen."—Indianapolis Sun.

The Louisianian.

T. DE S. TUCKER, EDITOR.

SATURDAY, NOV. 29, 1879.

☞ All letters on business and communications should be addressed to the "LOUISIANIAN, 644 CAMP STREET."

No notice taken of anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Rejected communications cannot be returned, neither can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the sentiments of communications.

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Haley—corner of Camp and Commercial Alley.
Ellis—opposite Postoffice.
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J. S. HINTON, Indiana.
WM. H. WARD, Kentucky.
ROBT. J. HARLAN, Philadelphia, Pa.
S. W. SMITH, Richland.
R W FITZHUGH, Natchez, Miss

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JUDGE TAYLOR BEATTIE,
OF LAFOURCHE,

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
JAMES M. GILLESPIE,
OF TENSAS,

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.
JAMES D. KENNEDY,
OF ORLEANS,

FOR AUDITOR,
CLAUDIUS MAYO,
OF ST. LANDRY,

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
DON A. PARDEE,
OF JEFFERSON,

FOR SUPT PUBLIC EDUCATION,
M. F. BONZANO,
OF ST. BERNARD,

Hon. M. G. Bobe left for home on Thursday evening.

Both parties referred the ratification or rejection of the constitution to the people. The people will ratify it by an overwhelming majority.

Mr. James D. Kennedy and H. C. C. Astwood, Esq., will speak to-night at Tunica, in the parish of West Feliciana.

Every Republican voter should be at the Square to-night to have his faith renewed and strengthened for the final contest on Tuesday next.

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, an orator who has gained a National reputation for eloquence and ability, will speak to-night.

Office holders oppose the adoption of the new constitution because they hope thereby to perpetuate themselves in office with their present high salaries, but the people are in favor of low salaries and economic government, and will therefore vote for the new constitution.

The *Democrat* of the 26th disclosed many sparkling jewels in every line.

Gen. Grant is to be among the Greasers of Mexico about the 10th of January.

With this issue we suspend all complimentary papers. If you don't ever see the LOUISIANIAN again, reader, you may rest assured you haven't paid for it.

Senators Hill and Vance have been taking a trip down the river to see the fine sugar plantations, the jetties and the myriads of oyster shells with which John Slidell in other days found it handy to supplement a weak Democratic vote.

The New York election is still progressing. Before Cornell's term is out, we shall know who is Lieutenant Governor.

The Last Shot.

Last month the Republicans nominated a State ticket, which meant that they would use every legitimate exertion to elect it. The issue then joined with the Democracy has been gallantly upheld by our standard bearer, Beattie, with all the vim, pluck and ability of which any party may justly feel proud. Tuesday next the contest is to be decided Victory or defeat must perch on the Republican banner. The Democracy must be completely unhorsed and buried with its fatal isms which to-day curse and retard the growth of Louisiana, or be given a fresh lease of power to torment the good people of this State. This is our last issue before the fateful decision of December 2d takes place. We would be untrue to our earnest convictions; we would most shamefully belie the nervous anxiety of our wishes, if we did not embrace this last moment to admonish, beseech and *demand* that every Republican should be prepared to do his full duty Tuesday next. The order has gone forth from their headquarters that the Democrats *must* make a clean sweep in every congressional district of the State to prove that Republicanism is dead as a door nail in Louisiana. The ukase has been issued that not even a show of success must the Republicans be suffered to make, lest the native white element under the new departure of the Republicans should in the future have the hardihood to break loose from the control of their Democratic tyrants. The command is positive and peremptory that Republicans must be so completely crushed that the colored portion will despair forever and abjectly submit to the Democratic yoke. All this is leveled chiefly at the country. Republicans of New Orleans, you who are at least free and untrammelled to vote, will you uphold the ticket headed by that untiring, fearless worker, Beattie, which was nominated to the tamultuous roar of your deafening huzzas? Will you march up solidly to the polls on Tuesday, and like the storied brave who have fought the battles of truth and right in every age against fearful odds pull the ticket through to victory? Remember your heroic achievements in the past when amid a shower of bullets, with your ranks being thinned at every step by the murderous shots of Democratic ruffians, and with far less hope of success you battled for Grant and Republicanism in the streets of New Orleans in 1868. Once again the opportunity will be afforded you to retrieve in this State the lost prestige of the glorious party which has made this a Nation worth the name, and under the auspices of which alone our United States can ever be made to realize for men the full hope of the mission for which they were called by Providence into the family of nations. Especially to the colored and Republican voters we would suggest that, by the memories of the untold sacrifice of lives, by the harrowing suffering attendant on the civil war, all of which was ordered by the great Unseen Hand that you may become equal heirs and participants in the joys of a free government, you vote most surely the Republican ticket on Tuesday next. Let the polls close on that eventful day leaving you in possession of the proud satisfaction that you have done your whole duty to your State, your party and your race.

CHEW Jackson's best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

No Excuse this Time.

The time was when voters who call themselves conservatives and who profess to believe in the principles of the Republican party as better adapted to the development and welfare of Louisiana than those of the Democracy opposed the nominees of that party on the charge that they were ignorant and venal. On this point we will not stop to take issue with them. We can however boldly say that whatever the charge in the past, supported by real or seeming facts, the Republican candidates in our pending contest are one and all worthy of the support of the best in the State. They are quite equal, if not in many respects superior to their Democratic competitors. Their character and ability are unquestioned and unquestionable. They are among the first in the respective social spheres in which they move. Their entire freedom from taint or even suspected complicity with the politics of what these conservative gentlemen term the rotten Republican politics of bygone days is a high commendation, if such it can be, to the honest support of good men of both parties. They are nearly all of them, agreeably to the clannish spirit of the Southern people, men who drew their first breath on the soil of the State they are ambitious to govern. In all the requisites of true citizenship, in the possession of civil virtues and the fitness to assume the control of this leading State of the Gulf section, they are, as nigh as human weakness is capable of elevation, the peers of a similar number of men in the land. The Republicans present this ticket to the voters of the State, because it is proper in itself that such should be presented to the suffragans, and next to give the chance to such of the Democrats who have the manliness to vote for good men, no matter what the party name under which they run, to record their choice accordingly. A large or appreciable Democratic vote for this spotless, irreproachable ticket will do much to arrest many of the evils, real and fancied, present and prospective, which to-day afflict the average Republican mind. An exhibition of liberal spirit in the Democratic party will call a halt on the unrest and agitation in our laboring population. It would tell the North that the walls of the solid South are giving way to a national sentiment which knows no North, no South. We fervently hope that the thousands of conservatives who have waited for lo! these years to break off from the Democracy will show up on Tuesday next.

Republican Parish Convention.

The parish convention did a good day's work last Wednesday. In view of the extraordinary political complications now existing in the city and the certainty of defeat that awaited a Republican parish ticket, had one been put in the field at this late day, no ticket was nominated, but a stirring address and the following important resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the several ward delegations in this convention, are hereby constituted ward committees which shall have sole supervision and authority to conduct, reorganize, and adjust all political matters in their respective wards. Each of said ward committees shall elect to represent them in the city committee as many delegates as the ward has representatives in the Lower House of the General Assembly, provided that each ward shall have at least one delegate.

Said committee shall have authority to regulate and adjust all political matters in dispute, to call parish conventions, make apportionments for the same, and fix days for the election of delegates thereto; to issue addresses in the name of the party, and to prescribe a plan of local organization.

Resolved, That this convention, by virtue of its sovereign political authority in the premises, ordains that the committees hereinbefore provided for shall supercede all committees heretofore created for Republican party purposes in the parish of Orleans, or any part thereof, and that all authority heretofore vested in such committees is hereby transferred to those hereby created.

An Oath.

In the passing and varied incidents of the hum-drum of life, it is neither uncommon nor remarkable that men should at times shy at the truth without doing special violence to conscience and falling under the charge of lying. In the world's rapid revolution, carrying us along in its whirligig, our daily acts and purposes recur on each other too rapidly to admit of a certain consciousness of our strict compliance with the truth; and though the press of duties can furnish no sufficient excuse for a failure to be truthful at all times, still it is a fact that, constituted as we are, none, but the exacting casuist, expects to have the truth, pure and simple, in all our transactions. It is in view of this weakness, this propensity to drive by carelessly beyond the realm of veracity, that, for the welfare of society, the law demands of us in stated cases and under certain circumstances, to calmly reassure our senses and recount, to the best of our belief and knowledge, facts needed to compass the ends of justice. When, in addition to this positive asseveration we solemnly call on Him who sees our whole being far better than we understand ourselves, to witness our unreserved obedience to the behest of conscience, we have all the essence of what is commonly termed an oath. At such a time and in the face of the awe-inspiring Omniscience whom one invokes to behold the unblemished purity of his statements, to dissemble, prevaricate and to lie is to disclose a heart as dead to all honor as it is stony to the wise purpose for which men are banded together in civil society. The perjurer is, in more than one respect, a greater enemy to the peace and happiness of the community than even the murderer. The crime of the latter is generally trailed to his door, punishment is swiftly meted out to him and the consequences of his bloody deed are wiped out from inflicting further harm. But the man who deliberately forswears the truth leaves a train of evil results which are all the more pernicious, because too ramified in their relations and not easily traced. Like the clue wanting to the detective to lay bare an outrage on the peace and dignity of the State, the perjurer withholds from the demand of justice the entering wedge into the store of solid facts which lie hidden in the deep recesses of the truth beyond. The man who will thus intelligently and in all coolness hack, mutilate and at last sacrifice the truth to any motive whatever, either never had a conscience or has long since, by a constant disregard of its teachings, converted it into a gizzard.

Let every Republican see to it that the meeting in Lafayette Square to-night be pronounced a success.

The *Louisianian* is doing valiant service for the Republicans in Louisiana. The editor, Mr. T. de S. Tucker, is a man of brains, and one of the cleverest writers connected with the colored press. The *Louisianian* is always a welcome visitor.—Indianapolis Leader.

To show that Republicanism intends to stay in Louisiana till it buries Democracy, be on hand at Lafayette Square to swell the masses that will be there, 7 o'clock.

—We see by the Concordia *Eagle* that J. P. Ball, Esq., is an independent candidate for the position of clerk of court in Concordia. Mr. Ball is thoroughly capable, efficient and worthy. The parish could do a much worse thing than by electing him.

Every right of the colored citizen is guaranteed in the new constitution and the colored voters ought therefore to vote for it.

—Hon. J. A. Gla, of Carroll, is in town. The solid man of old Carroll is well and brimful of hopes for the State ticket and also for his own election, having been renominated for the State Senate. A better selection could not have been made by the Republicans of the district.

OLD NG THE FORT.

LARGE REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

GEN. STEWART L. WOODFORD AT FRANKLIN.

BEATTIE, PITKIN, PARDEE, BOBE, KENNEDY, AND ALLAIN IN THE FIELD.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM.

Prominent Northern Speakers at Amite.

[Special to the Louisianian.]

ST. MARTINSVILLE, Nov. 22, 1879.

Judge Beattie and party spoke to an audience of 1,000 to-day. Many conservatives present. St. Martins will give a majority for our State ticket. J.

BATON ROUGE, Nov. 23, 1879.

Hon. M. G. Bobe, and James D. Kennedy, Republican nominee for Secretary of State, addressed an immense crowd here Friday night. Speeches were made from the same platform by Mr. Booth and other Independent Democratic candidates. This parish good for a rousing majority. W.

BATON ROUGE, Nov 24, 1879.

A courier just in from Plaquemine announces a large meeting the previous night at the court-house. Kennedy, Bobe, Allain and Davidson spoke. Many Democrats were present. Iberville will give 2,000 majority at least for Beattie. W.

BATON ROUGE, Nov. 24, 1879.

The Republican meeting at Bayou Gonla was the largest ever held in that end of the parish. The enthusiasm was unbounded. Bobe, Kennedy, Hebert and Allain were the orators of the day. Kennedy spoke an hour and a half. The whites listened with marked attention. W.

DONALDSONVILLE, Nov. 24, 1879.

Cols. Jack Wharton, James Lewis and L. D. Herbart, Esq., addressed an immense meeting in Napoleonville on Sunday. They report Judge Beattie's district will give him at least 2,500 majority. Nicholls only had a majority of one in Assumption in 1876. P. L.

FRANKLIN, LA., Nov. 25, 1879.

Judge Taylor Beattie and Judge Don A. Pardee, Republican candidates for Governor and Attorney General respectively addressed a large crowd to-day. In the evening Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, of New York, and U. S. Marshal Wharton addressed a vast assemblage in the court-house square. St. Mary can be relied on. S. P. J.

VERMILLIONVILLE, Nov. 25, 1879.

The Republican mass meeting held to day was a grand success. Two thousand present. Speeches were made by Judge Beattie, Hon. Don A. Pardee and Hon. J. R. G. Pitkin. All united here. BEN.

AMITE, LA., Nov. 27, 1879.

Amite was aroused to-day as never before. An immense Republican mass meeting did it. Judge Beattie opened the ball and was followed by Hon. John H. Beadle, of Indiana, Mr. Howard Carroll and Gov. Stewart L. Woodford, of New York. The speeches were of the most stalwart character and cannot fail to do good. JACC.

Do you want to hear sound Republican doctrine from the lips of one of the purest and ablest leaders of the Republican party, then be sure to be at Lafayette Square to-night, 7 o'clock

Let the Democracy of this city understand that there's life in the old party yet.

Personals.

Let no voter fail to vote for the new constitution and the Republican ticket.

—Gen. Tom Anderson has returned to town from his tour to St. Landry.

Show your faith by your works by prompt attendance at Lafayette Square to-night, 7 o'clock.

—Mr. Aleck Kenner has been changed from the Marble Hall to the record room.

Remember this is to be the last Republican grand rally in New Orleans at Lafayette Square, 7 o'clock.

—Beattie is having a clean sweep in the Attakapas country. No wonder the Dems. are scared.

A grand united rally this evening at Lafayette Square will win the day on the 2d of December, 7 o'clock.

—Mr. Clifford Morgan, of Pointe Coupee, is in town to attend to matters in connection with the campaign in his parish.

Every Republican voter who desires cheap government and low taxation should vote for the new constitution.

—Messrs. Gordon and Roxborough, of Iberville, are in the city on business connected with matters political in their parish.

On to Lafayette Square to-night and show that the Republican party can not be killed out by proscription or any other vile method, 7 o'clock.

—Mr. J. R. Watson will, along with other speakers, address a large meeting of Republicans to-night at Acklen's plantation, West Feliciana parish.

Would you save the South from its own folly and stupidity of building itself solid, don't fail to know the reasons why at Lafayette Square this evening, 7 o'clock.

—Thornton Montgomery, Esq., of Vicksburg, Miss., county treasurer-elect of Warren county, dropped in on us during the week on a flying business trip.

A solid speech from a solid man is a rare thing in these days of mouthy politicians. Gen. Stewart L. Woodford will satisfy the most thoughtful listener at Lafayette Square.

—Senator Cameron is handling the Kellogg side of the evidence with a diligence and care which indicates that Mr. Kellogg will certainly be a "pivotal" man two years hence.

Be at Lafayette Square this evening and hear from Beattie, Woodford and other eminent speakers reasons why you should vote the Republican ticket, 7 o'clock.

—Mr. J. B. Gaudet is working most commendably to bring out the full vote of his ward for the State ticket. Let every other leading man in each ward go and do likewise.

The Democrats say and pretend to believe that the Republican party is dead. Fail not to resurrect the ghost to-night at Lafayette Square, to the terror of the Dems., 7 o'clock.

Hon. Alex. Noguez, of Avoyelles, is working with untiring zeal to carry that parish for the Republican ticket. The chances there are so evenly balanced that a few votes either way will decide the contest.

The laboring masses are the real tax-payers and they should not fail to vote for the new constitution. Under its wise provisions it will be impossible for the Legislature to impose exorbitant taxation upon the people.

—Col. Jack Wharton is said to have won as many votes for the Republican ticket in his late tour in the parishes adjacent to the city, by his jokes and spicy anecdotes, as others did by their logic and argument. One thing is certain, all of humanity don't like heavy food.

—Gen Stewart L. Woodford, of New York, spoken of in our last issue, as having left that State on his way down to take part in our State canvass, arrived in the city Monday night subject to the orders of the Republican Campaign Committee. He left Tuesday morning and spoke in Franklin on the evening of the same day to a crowded assemblage at the court-house.

PLATFORM OF PRINCIPLES

ADOPTED BY THE

Republicans of Louisiana

In Convention Assembled October 21, 1879.

The Republican party of Louisiana presents these fundamental principles of policy, to which it pledges its hearty support, and a due consideration whereof it asks from the people of Louisiana:

1. We hold that our Government is national in its character, composed of States free in their sphere, but subordinate to the National Government and united by indissoluble bonds of union.

2. We hold that it is the privilege, right and duty of the National Government to extend its protecting arm so as to guarantee a free Republican form of government to each State.

3. We hold that no government of the people, by the people and for the people can exist when the ballot is not free; nor when the will of the people expressed by the ballot is changed by a fradulent and corrupt return.

4. We hold it to be the right and duty of the National Government to protect the labor and industry of its citizens from competition with the products of the pauper and slave labor of foreign nations.

5. We hold that it is the right and duty of the National Government to improve the rivers and harbors of our nation, and especially of that great inland sea, the Mississippi, and its tributaries.

6. We hold that it is the right and duty of our National Government to provide for a Southern transit to our Pacific coast and generally to assist in the construction of such main lines of transit through the nation as will enable the producer to procure a market for his srplus products, and render more free and more frequent the water communication of the citizens of the Republic.

7. We hold that the National Government shall at once take the necessary steps to strike from all of our treaties the clauses therein which place one and all upon the basis of the most favored.

8. We hold that it is the right and duty of the National Government to encourage foreign commerce in our own bottoms by a judicious system of appropriations and subsidies.

9. We hold that it is the bounden right and imperative duty of the National Government to secure by all means the construction of a canal or other system of transport across the Isthmus of Darien and to insist with all of its power that no non-American nation or nations shall have a predominating influence in the management thereof.

10. We hold that the honor of our State and the honor of its citizens as well as their national interests are pledged to an attempt in good faith to pay the State debt represented by the consolidated bonds issued under the constitutional amendments approved and ratified by the people in 1874; and we further hold that in our opinion that ordinance constitutes a valid contract binding upon the State.

11. We hold that if misfortune and financial ruin should at any time prevent a full and rigid compliance with the letter and spirit of our bonds, that then a settlement should be sought after consultation with our creditors as our equals, which shall at the same time be just to them and commensurate with our sources.

We hold that the judiciary department of our Government should be kept free and unpolluted by the turmoil and contest of politics, and recognize that there may be and is at all times an honest difference among the most learned upon proper construction of constitutional and statutory enactments, which honest difference of opinion necessarily leads to different political affiliations. We hold that each of the great political parties should be represented upon the bench.

Resolved, That the recognized position of the Republican party as the party of good faith, honest dealing and devoted adherence to the principle that the rights of public creditors must at all hazards be fully and fairly protected, demands that the vote of our party should as a unit be cast against the debt ordinance of the proposed constitution.

Resolved, That as to the adoption of the constitution, we recognize an honest and legitimate sphere for difference of opinion, and recommend that the question of adoption or rejection of the proposed instrument be left to the voters.

CHEAP MUSIC.

PETERS' HOUSEHOLD MELODIES. Nos. 1 to 12. A Collection of songs by Hays, Danks, etc. Price, 50 cents per Number, or 12 for $4.

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SEND 50 CENTS FOR A SAMPLE COPY OF EITHER OF THE ABOVE, AND IF YOU ARE NOT SATISFIED WITH YOUR BARGAIN, WE WILL REFUND YOUR MONEY.

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The Louisianian.

J. M. VANCE, Jr., Editor.

SATURDAY, NOV. 29, 1879.

Every Republican is expected to do his duty on the 2d of December.

We have had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Peter A. Baker from New York. He is an intelligent, genial young gentleman.

Everything is quiet and steady in the social market at this writing, but a break here and there is contemplated in the near future.

Complications in Maine still claim public attention, though the manifested sentiment of the populace is strongly against the contemplated action of Gov. Garcelon.

The business outlook is encouraging so far. Near 600,000 bales of cotton have reached our market up to date, fully twice the amount received up to same time last year.

The ball given by the St. Luke and Gilbert Lodges F. A. M. was a social success. The committee on arrangements spared no pains to make the entertainment an enjoyable one.

The entertainment given by the Ladies' Circle, at the Violet Hall on last Monday, was a decided financial success. Thanks due to committee on arrangements, particularly to Mr. Hamilton McKenna.

The Third Ward Central Republican Club had a rousing meeting on last Monday night. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Speeches were made by Messrs. Kennedy, Wharton, Dinkgrave, Astwood and Vance.

A bitter fight for city offices still goes on among the Democrats here. The ring and anti ring have both nominated a straight-out ticket. The Republicans not having put a ticket in the field, the fight has become more intense.

The Grand Council of the C. M. P. U. held an important meeting last Wednesday evening and transacted considerable business. It will hold another meeting on to-morrow (Sunday) at 2 o'clock to make final arrangements for the election. Members are requested to be promptly on hand.

It is currently reported that the illness of Lt. Gov. Wiltz is much more serious than at first imagined. It is feared by his friends that that most deadly of maladies, the consumption, has made great inroads upon him. We hope that it may be only a rumor with no foundation in truth.

There was a large enthusiastic meeting at the Seventh Ward Club on last Wednesday—one of the largest that has assembled since the palmy days of Republican rule. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Kennedy. He deserves credit for the very vigorous and determined manner in which he has made his canvass.

Thanksgiving day was very generally observed on last Thursday. All public buildings were closed, and the tolling of the church bells in the early morning admonished us that it was also a day of rest and prayer. The usual thanksgiving dinners were indulged in, and thanks to our kind friends we were among the saved.

Grant, Blaine, and the Presidency.

One thing may as well be said, and said plainly. The milksops are not going to run the next Republican campaign in this country. The Republican party has catered to the whims of a lot of political old women, who stand off and work their deprecatory wrinkles at anybody and everybody suggested by the popular heart, long enough. It will do so no longer. The party will select next year the candidate the *people* demand, and not the candidate suggested alone by fellows afflicted with the chronic nightmare, and whose principal claim to recognition is the vigor with which they oppose anything suggested by anybody else.

In the ball-room, and even on the lecture platform, the men who part their hair in the middle and roll their R's are well enough. Their dress and their ornaments may be properly described and duly credited, but in a sharp political action, when bold and unscrupulous men are to be met and vanquished, they are as much out of place as primroses in a thunder-storm.

That we have had enough of this human flora in politics is evident to everybody except the individual flowers themselves that blossom in the political bouquet. It was this species of hot plants in a human way that uplifted their thorns against Lincoln in 1864. Fremont was selected then as their champion, and every effort made to induce him to stand as the candidate of the fault-finders and exquisites. The same sensitive plants shrank from Grant in 1872, and, after he was elected, put their puny petals across his path, hoping to stop his progress, or failing in that, to wring sympathy from the masses who saw them trodden under foot.

They held up their bruised heads once more, and shook them like gory locks at Blaine when he was carried in the arms of the masses toward the seat he had earned by his boldness and ability. They always shivered at a stalwart wind, until the "vulgar common folk" were given back seats.

It is time now to put a stop to this.

It is time to consult the wishes of those who do the fighting and the voting, and let political geraniums fulfil their proper mission, which is to look pretty and smell sweetly. They may adorn, but they must no longer obstruct the popular sentiment. To drop the simile, the Curtises, the Medills, and the Halsteads must not be permitted to kill one popular idol by professed admiration and insidious glorification of another. Speaking plainly, the friends of Grant and Blaine are not to be placed in an attitude of antagonism by the sudden outburst of admiration for the latter by the real enemies of both. The friends of General Grant are the friends of Blaine, and *vice versa*. There will be no quarrel in the ranks of the earnest Republicans who have admired, supported, and defended both of these great men through all the treachery and villification that has assailed them.

When Grant retired from the political contest in 1876, the men who had been his steadfast friends turned with almost one accord to Blaine. And they found confronting them, armed with the poisoned arrows of hatred, malice, envy, and detraction, the same men who for years had been opposing and vilifying Grant. They found the editors of the Chicago *Tribune*, the Cincinnati *Commercial*, *Harper's Weekly* the Springfield *Republican* and others, on the ground with a candidate of their own, and that candidate the man who, called from a humble position to a place among the confidential counselors of President Grant, had endeavored to build himself up by tearing down the reputation of the man who honored and trusted him.

These men pushed the claims of their favorite by basely assailing his benefactor, and proclaimed, as the highest argument in his favor, the fact that he was totally unlike Grant, from whose Cabinet he had made war upon his chief.

Either they were basely unjust then, or they are hypocritical now. The last week has seen many of these gentlemen glorifying in person the very man on whose ruin they hoped to see Benjamin Bristow step to the Presidency in 1876. But, as we said, while filling their columns with adulatory notices of Grant, they also discover in Blaine qualities which fill them with enthusiasm and admiration. They neglect no opportunity to encourage Mr. Blaine's friends, and to push him forward if possible to the point of antagonizing Grant. Meanwhile they hope, after inaugurating a strife between the friends of Grant and Blaine, to step in with a candidate of their own selection and carry off the prize. That this is a silly hope does not prevent it from being entertained by these gentlemen. They do not see that General Grant's candidacy will depend in the first place upon his being the practically unanimous choice of the nominating convention. If he is chosen as the candidate it will be without a dissenting word from the friends of James G. Blaine, but with their voices as first in the general acclaim. The chronic fault-finders, bolters, and soreheads who have so long and so industriously hampered and handicapped the Republican party are reckoning without their host when they calculate upon a division among the stalwart Republicans. The latter will remain what they are, and what they have been, united, and, thus united, will give to the American people a man whose reputation and deeds are worthy the deeds and reputation of the great party that nominates him.—Inter-Ocean.

REPUBLICAN

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1879,

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THE WEEKLY

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OUR AIM

Shall be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more mutual respect for each other as the *very first* essential to the future peace and prosperity of our State and the South.

We enter upon our eighth year pledged to the advocacy of the

POICY

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among all classes and between all interests; kindness and forbearance fostered where malignity and resentment reigned, and a common service of ALL the people will elevate our loved State to an enviable and rightful position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

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The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, NOV. 29, 1879.

WASHINGTON.

"MAN THE VINE, WOMAN THE OAK."

Slavish Prejudice.

Tempestuous Sea of Tribulation.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
Nov. 21, 1879.

EDITOR LOUISIANIAN:

The sphere of woman is a subject very often discussed, but very few practical ideas are brought out in the discussions, they being as a rule carried on by enthusiasts and fanatics who forget that man and woman are two different and distinct beings, the supreme law assigning different duties to each.

Woman was made for man—not for him to abuse, as too many do, but as his help-mate. It is not good that man should be alone, hence her creation was a necessity, and, though her duties were not in words assigned (a great pity, too, as it would have saved much discussion in these later days), yet her very nature and peculiar organization at once impress the rational mind that her path in life is alongside that of the stronger creature, but not identical with it, and to the degree with which she maintains and performs her own part of the duties devolving upon all mankind; to that extent is she *womanly*. True womanliness is a trait that none of us can spare. The world, I know, is full of those who bear the name but not the similitude of the high type of the sex, and when one of us can wear the name *woman* in its fullest and grandest significance, then the pinnacle of greatness for her is reached, and her modest fame, if fame she seek, shall be sounded to the end of the earth. With his strong frame and greater powers of endurance man is especially adapted to battle with the conflicts of this life, woman as wife, mother, or sister, through her moral influence and pure example may, if she wills, be a living rebuke to the wrong-doers who infest society. And, I believe, if this duty were conscientiously and properly exerted by every woman we would have scarcely a criminal in the land. "Man is the vine and woman the oak," said an eminent divine. "'tis *he* not *she* who must need have something to cling to, something to spur him onward in well-doing, to restrain him from reckless habits; and without this influence he is like a ship without a rudder on the stormy deep, rocked and dashed against the rocks and tossed until only the wreck remains to tell the sad story." The subject of woman's suffrage has been much agitated of late, but this agitation is confined to two classes, the one including a class of women known as the strong-minded, and the other, a few illiterate nobodies who must have something to wax eloquent over. This latter class makes no impression and are not heard beyond a little circle of people whose literary attainments are about equal to their own. The other class, in their vehemence, do the cause far more harm than good. None can deny that woman's rights are cramped to a considerable extent. It is but right that when a female accomplishes the same labor of whatsoever sort as a male that she should receive the same remuneration as he. Scarcely a day passes that I do not meet a woman—a *noble woman*—wearing her life away in some humble, obscure occupation, who, if her intellect were given fair play and her services fair remuneration, would inscribe her name on the scroll of fame. Take for example Miss Briggs, of this city, a woman of extraordinary mental power and discipline; instead of being placed on the school board, where her services would be worth more than a dozen of the nonentities whose ignorance now retard and disgrace the school interest of this District, is doomed to play the part of a subordinate to officials whose want of education she cannot but despise.

I could mention the names of a dozen other women within a stone's throw of the capitol who, by reason of the slavish prejudice which I have described, are debarred from entering the position or enjoying the advantages and emoluments which their intelligence entitles them to.

Mrs. Dr. Darson enjoys an extensive and a lucrative practice in this city; Mrs. Belva Lockwood, as a lawyer, occupies an enviable position at the bar, but these ladies have made their way through a tempestuous sea of *tribulation* and *trial*. They represent, therefore, and creditably too, the possibilities of the sex. We have here a number of eleemosynary institutions, a majority of whose inmates are women and girls, and yet, strange to say, these institutions are governed and controlled by robust, lazy, double-fisted men. Now, why not send these gentlemanly supernumeraries adrift and place these institutions in the hands of such ladies as Mrs. Grimke, Mrs. Merriweather, Mrs. Langston and Mrs. Fleetwood? What is true of the District of Columbia in this regard is, to a greater or less extent, true of the whole country.

Reform it altogether.

DAISY DEAN.

Some Pertinent Suggestions.

The following we extract from an editorial in the *National View*, of Washington. While we in no ways agree with the Greenback heresy, of which the *View* is the leading exponent, we heartily commend to the white people of Louisiana the suggestions relating to the best means of breaking the color line. The colored people of this State are first of all interested in peaceful methods of campaigning by which the exercise of their political rights and the potency of their votes will be secured. We ask for full and complete freedom. When these results are had, we do not hesitate to assure the white people of this State that the colored voters will disperse themselves in the different political organizations with as much readiness as the principles of those parties may prove commendable:

"The coming election in Louisiana is the one which now claims special attention, and is being looked forward to from all parts of the country with more than ordinary interest. The election in her sister State, Mississippi, shows conclusively that the National party has a firm organization, for it has carried several entire counties in spite of shot-gun arguments, ballot-box burnings, and kindred innocent amusements resorted to by the Bourbons. Liberal voters in Louisiana have a sure guide to follow, and if they are wise in time and follow the guide, they have a clear road to success. As above asserted the Democracy of the North is hopelessly beaten. Everything in the South indicates beyond cavil that more candid, liberal-minded of the party are thoroughly tired of the Bourbon system of carrying elections and of administering State and local affairs.

This class of voters are effectually barred from affiliating with the Republican party, carpet-bag misrule. Bloody-shirt oratory, and sectional strife have precluded the possibility of Republican ascendency in the South. There can be but one course for such voters to pursue.

The National party presents clear issues, clean hands, and a platform entirely National, upon which all can unite.

It demands firstly, honest money, full legal tenders, one value, and issued entirely by the United States Treasury. This will afford a circulating medium for all purposes, and remove all possibility of money gambling; secondly, a reduction of the hours of daily labor without reduction of wages. This will give mechanic and laborer time for mental and manly improvement, at the same time a fair competency; in short will tend to place him upon a social level with the man who lives by his capital.

Thirdly, it demands abundant Congressional appropriations for interual improvements, which will be of national utility, and afford employment for the unemployed throughout the country. These are the issues of the National party: no sectional strife; no color line, no conflict of the past.

In Louisiana there is less of the uncompromising Bourbon element than in many other Southern States. The liberal, progressive element of the Democracy can find no possible objection to the principles of the National party.

United in it, they can successfully beat the Bourbon Democrat in State elections, and when it comes to the Presidential contest of 1880, the National party may acquire a strength sufficient to drive the Bourbon Democracy out of the field, on into the Republican party, and thereby have a contest only with the Republican party for the election of President and Vice-President. Independents in Louisiana should organize in every parish and city for the accomplishment of this object. If no time is lost, a victory can be gained in the coming State election, and Louisiana be made the pivotal State, around which shall revolve the new political ascendancy in the South.

There is in all the States of the Union, and more especially in the South, a class of honorable, intelligent, patriotic men, who are firmly wedded to political principles, who cannot affiliate with the Republican party, who have voted with the Democrats, as being the best thing they can do, though distasteful to them. These are the old Whigs of 1854 and 1860. Men as staunch in principle and as honest in practice now as then. These men are Nationals in every element of their composition, and are the National leaders and legitimate supporters of the National party, for they agree in every single fundamental principle which is embodied in the platform of the National party."

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The book will be printed on fine paper, large type, and sent to subscribers, post paid, in cloth cover for 75 cents; in paper do., 50 cents. Agents wanted. A copy will be sent to every newspaper that will publish this notice. Subscriptions received now. Address H. B. ABRAHAMS, General Agent, Post-office Department, Washington, D. C.

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THE WEEKLY

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OUR AIM

Shall be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more mutual respect for each other as the *very first* essential to the future peace and prosperity of our State and the South.

We enter upon our eighth year pledged to the advocacy of the

POICY

that has governed the LOUISIANIAN from the beginning.

The necessity of a closer intercourse between the two classes—the colored and white people of our State—we rejoice to know, is fast becoming manifest; and, the recent emancipation of our people from the domination of political task-masters renders this desideratum possible.

HARMONY AND MODERATION

among all classes and between all interests; kindness and forbearance fostered where malignity and resentment reigned, and a common service of ALL the people will elevate our loved State to an enviable and rightful position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

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